

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NORTH-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD.

On the 31st day of December, 1863.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, pursuant to the statute of that State.

The name of this Company is the North-American Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is \$200,000.00 paid up in cash is \$200,000.00

ASSETS.

41st. Cash on hand and in bank \$2,519.00

42d. Bonds owned by the Company, viz:

U. S. 5 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 6 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 7 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 8 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 9 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 10 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 11 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 12 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 13 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 14 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 15 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 16 per cent. 10,000.00

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U. S. 18 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 19 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 20 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 21 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 22 per cent. 10,000.00

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U. S. 91 per cent. 10,000.00

U. S. 92 per cent. 10,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

PITKIN, WARD & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE INVITE PERSONS WISHING TO BUY

Seeds or Implements,

To call and examine our stock. We have been engaged in the seed business in Louisville for ten years, and trust that we are fully acquainted with the wants of the public. We buy our goods low for cash, and are willing to sell them for a fair living profit.

SEEDS.

2,500 bushels Blue Grass Seed;

2,500 bushels Orchard Grass Seed;

2,000 bushels Red Top Seed;

1,000 bushels Timothy Seed;

1,000 bushels Red Clover Seed;

500 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;

500 bushels Millet Seed.

We keep the largest stock

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

ought to this market, all of which we warrant fresh and true to name.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Avery's Cast Plows;

Indianapolis St' Plows;

Box Corn Sheller;

Sandford Cutting Boxes

Eureka Corn St'k Cutter

Ingersol's Hay Press;

Gridley's Hay Press;

Clover Hullers;

Road Scrapers;

Meat Cutters, &c., &c.

NEW WORLD

CLOTHES WRINGER.

PRICE—\$7.

WE HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE CONTROL

of the above celebrated CLOTHES WRINGER

for Kentucky and the State of Indiana. We are

entirely satisfied that it is the most efficient and durable

machine made. Tens of thousands of these machines have

been sold here and there, and have been introduced

We are prepared to effect sales on the most favorable

terms, to wit:

Families can use them one month, and if at the end of

that time they are not satisfied they may return them

what they cost, they can return them and we will refund

the money.

We will give a liberal discount to merchants in

advance for cash, and we will give a liberal discount to

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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT

TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$5.00

SIX MONTHS.....3.50

ONE MONTH......60

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire ten days in advance of the time, and again with a notice on the day the last copy paid for is sent. This will enable all persons to keep the run of their accounts, and to renew in time not to miss an issue of the paper.

The theory of separate nationalities is just now the great question all over the world. Aggressions upon it and defenses of it form the gist of every struggle. The revolutionary spirit of 1848 seems to have pervaded all peoples, wherever situated. No nation has escaped it. Even in Japan, the Tycoon is at war with the Daimios or Governors of the States of the Empire to enforce his authority. The Mexican question may be said to be an effort to preserve the nationality of Mexico, though the parallel is less striking here than in other cases. Poland is struggling for a distinct nationality, just as Russia is opposing the secession, and endeavoring to preserve the integrity of the empire. Garibaldi looks with eager eyes to Venice and Rome, with the hope of uniting in one kingdom the whole people of Italy, and Denmark is mastering her armies to prevent the secession of Schleswig and Holstein. In most of these cases the people of the insurgent territory being of the same race, are on one side, and wish to establish a nation consisting of them alone; and the government on the other aiming to preserve the ancient boundaries of the kingdom or empire.

In our case, however, there is a great peculiarity. The people are of the same race—the Anglo-Normans—from the lake to the gulf, yet part of them, instead of aiming, as in the case of Italy and the seceding States of Schleswig and Holstein, to unite with people speaking the same tongue, are endeavoring to separate from them. So, also, the Government here differs from the course in other instances, since it is endeavoring to enforce its authority, not over a foreign people, but over citizens whose origin is common with those in other parts of the country.

As an indication of the influence of this spirit favoring separate nationalities, it may be noticed that the seceded States, both abroad and at home, are radically different in important particulars from those in the Northern States. Whatever difference there may be from climate and institutions, it may be suggested that it is scarcely as distinct as that in different shires in England, and by no means to compare with the marked difference in manners, habits and religion between the inhabitants of the islands forming Great Britain proper.

Viewing the prosperous career of that country, we can hardly feel that the slight difference between the residents of the North and South in our Union could justify a revolution on the ground of incompatibility.

Still the plea was a natural one, with just sufficient color of truth in it to give an appearance of an excuse for their action; but if it were to result in the division, while all other nations of the same race are striving to unite, both sections would find bitter cause of regret.

Two communications have appeared in the Louisville Journal in reply to a letter we published from Logan county, about an assessment to pay a Mr. Hall for damages done by robbers who burned his house. We don't know the facts personally, and, therefore, say nothing about them, and we are not at all enlightened by these communications. Mr. Hall suffered the loss of his property, and might have lost his life; but by whom? These correspondents do not know. They respect all who do not feel as they do of complicity in the matter, and upon that insinuation, without proof, they justify a levy on men to pay damages. No defense can be made for those who, in these raids, or who aid and abet them in any way; but there are some principles too plain to be argued, and that is, that a man is not to be deprived of his property without due process of law; that he must be proved guilty before he is punished. The idea of penalties without proof of guilt is revolting. It may be palatable to a majority, but they will see the inequity of it whenever the tables are turned.

It may be true, and no doubt is that, some take the oath and violate it; but if men are to be treated as if they would do so, why exact an oath at all? If it be a general rule that men will thus commit perjury, then it is hardly worth while to require a Government to take an oath, or to not take the oath. A few months hence some light may shine on their path. We are sorry for the distinguished gentlemen who have been almost, but not quite, Senates; still we congratulate them that they have so far escaped the calamity. The less honor the less responsibility. As our correspondent notices, the different sections of the Legislature have changed places. Those who were for urging an election are now for postponement. It is natural to stop if one can't gain his object by going on. As to the candidates, the chances are still open, and the present disunion is not made by all, and misery loves company; so they must all be somewhat gratified.

We print the following, which we find in the Cincinnati Commercial of the 30th ult., for the general information of distillers. It settles the question regarding the allowance for removal of spirits:

[OFFICIAL.]

THE DISTILLERS' DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1864.

SIR: I reply to your letter of January 13th and 14th, that it was asserted by the Committee of Ohio Distillers, Collectors and Inspectors, that the average amount of loss by leakage, &c., of spirits at the start is two per cent.

It would be gratifying to have been consulted by any distance under one hundred miles. The intention of circular thirteen was to provide for all cases of removal, and to make it certain that you should be satisfied that bills of lading, as provided for in paragraph 111 of circular thirteen are not necessary, you are authorized to dispense with them.

Very respectfully,

DESPER J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

